# Bombay Gazette.

*PUBLISHED THRICE A WEEK, ON EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND FRIDAY, MORNING.*

PRICE 13 RUPEES PER QUARTER:—52 RUPEES PER ANNUM:—OR, IF PAID IN ADVANCE, 48 RUPEES PER ANNUM.

"Nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in Malice."

**Vol. LI.** FRIDAY, MAY 29, 1840. **3,166.**



FOR LIVERPOOL.—The fine first class Ship "WILLIAM SHARPLES," of 794 Tons, WM. JONES, Commander, having a great part of her cargo engaged will sail on the 10th Prox. For freight or passage apply to Captain JONES, or to Messrs. HIGGINSON AND CARDWELL.—Bombay, 29th May 1840.

## ADVERTISEMENT.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of all and singular the Goods and Chattles, Rights and Credits which were of EDWARD IRONSIDE, late of Bafford House Cheltenham, in the County of Gloucester, Esquire, deceased, formerly in the Civil Service of the Honorable East India Company with his last will and Testament annexed, may be committed to JAMES HENRY CRAWFORD, and GEORGE WILLIAM ANDERSON both of Bombay Esqrs. of the Honorable East India Company's Civil Service, two of the constituted attornies of ROBERT BARNWELL Esquire and the REVEREND FRANCIS GEORGE RAWLINS two of the Executors named in and appointed by the said will without the said JAMES HENRY CRAWFORD and GEORGE WILLIAM ANDERSON given security for such administration, all persons interested therein are hereby apprized thereof.

ACTON S. AYRTON,—*Proctor.*

## NOTICE.

FOR SALE.—At this Office, THE CALENDAR AND DIRECTORY for the present year, with the ARMY, CIVIL, AND INDIAN NAVY LISTS, EUROPEAN INHABITANTS, corrected to the latest possible date, and the list of H. H. the NIZAM'S ARMY,—It likewise contains regulations relating to the three services and to the Mercantile Community, with a variety of useful Tables and other matter, printed on English Paper in new Types. As only a limited number of copies is struck off, gentlemen desirous of having the CALENDAR and DIRECTORY are requested to make early applications. MARRYATT'S CODE OF SIGNALS of the latest Edition now in the Press, will form a seperate Book, and delivered to Subscribers in a few days.

*Bombay Gazette Office, 29th May 1840.*

FOR SALE, at the Gazette Office;

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Respondentia Bonds, each.. | Rs. | 1 |
| Ship's Articles..... | ,, | 1 |
| Policies of Insurance..... | ,, | 1 |
| Bills of Exchange, per set..... | Ans. | 8 |
| Interest Bonds..... | ,, | 8 |
| Bills of Lading..... | ,, | 8 |
| Powers of Attorney, each..... | ,, | 8 |

☞ All orders for Letter-Press, and Copper-Plate Printing, will be punctually attended.—Bombay, 29th May 1840.


## GENERAL ORDERS.

### MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

BY THE HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

*Bombay Castle, 20th May* 1840.

No. 355 of 1840.—A Regimental Order by Lieutenant Colonel Croker, C. B. Commanding Her Majesty's 17th Regiment of Foot, dated 25th ultimo, appointing Lieutenant Wilman to act as Adjutant, Lieutenant J. S. as Croker Quarter Master, Color Serjeant Corrigan as Serjeant Major, and Color Serjeant Mills as Quarter Master Serjeant to the Right Wing of that Regiment, during its separation from Head Quarters, is confirmed.

No. 356 of 1840.—Captain T. Clibborn, Major of Brigade, will assume charge of the Office of Executive Engineer at Sukkur, as a temporary arrangement.

*Bombay Castle, 21st May* 1840.

No. 357 of 1840.—A furlough to Europe for three years, is granted to Lieutenant C. R. Hogg, of the 1st European Regiment, for the benefit of his health.

No. 358 of 1840.—The following promotions are made:—

*1st or Grenadier Regiment Native Infantry.*

Captain T. Clibborn to be Major, Lieutenant (Brevet Captain) C. B. Raitt to be Captain and Ensign E. T. Peacocke to be Lieutenant, in succession to Billamore deceased,—Date of Rank, 27th April 1840.

*4th Regiment Native Infantry.*

Ensign J. S. Aked to be Lieutenant, vice Wheatley deceased,—Date of Rank, 2d May 1840.

*19th Regiment Native Infantry.*

Ensign C. M. Barrow to be Lieutenant, vice Jeffery retired from the service,—Date of Rank, do. do. do.

The undermentioned Officers to be ranked from the dates specified opposite their respective names, and posted to Regiments as follows.

Ensign Alexander Robert Manson, Regimental rank 2d May 1840, Army rank 10th December 1839, appointed to the 4th Regiment N. I.

Ensign George Scriven, Regimental rank 2d May 1840, Army rank 10th December 1839, appointed to the 19th Regiment N. I.

Ensign George Uvedale Price, Regimental rank 2d May 1840, Army rank 10th December 1839, appointed to the 1st Gr. Regiment N. I.

*Bombay Castle, 22d May* 1840.

No. 359 of 1840.—The following appointment is made:—

"Captain J. S. Down, of the 1st Grenadier Regiment Native Infantry, to be Brigade Major at Sukkur, vice Clibborn promoted.

No. 360 of 1840.—The undermentioned Gentlemen are admitted to the service in conformity with their respective appointments by the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, as Cadets of Infantry on this Establishment, and promoted to Ensigns, leaving the dates of their Commissions for future adjustment.

*Infantry.*

No. 198 Mr. George Scriven,—Date of arrival at Bombay, 6th May 1840.

No. 199 Mr. Walter Montrion,—Do. do. do.

The undermentioned Officers and Warrant Officers have returned to their duty without prejudice to their rank, by permission of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors.

Captain C. W. Grant, of the Engineers,—Date of arrival at Bombay, 6th May 1840.

Assistant Surgeon H. P. Hathorn, of the Medical Establishment,—Do. do. do.

Deputy Assistant Commissary J. Bellew, of the Ordnance Department,—Do. do. do.

*Bombay Castle, 25th May* 1840.

No 361 of 1840.—The undermentioned Cadets for the Artillery and Cavalry are permanently posted to Regiments to fill existing vacancies, and dates of Commissions assigned them as follows.

1. 2nd Lieutenant R. B. Brett, of the Artillery, Regimental rank 12th August 1839, Army rank 10th December 1839, appointed to the Regiment of Artillery.

2. 2nd Lieut. Robert Gordon, of the Artillery, Regimental rank 30th September 1839, Army rank 10th December 1839, appointed to the Regiment of Artillery.

3. 2nd Lieut. John Richard Hawkins, of the Artillery, Regimental rank 13th December 1839, Army rank 10th December 1839, appointed to the Regiment of Artillery.

1. Cornet Harry Richard Parker, of the Cavalry, Regimental rank 23rd Septr. 1839, Army rank 21st December 1839, appointed to the 1st Rt. Lt. Cavalry.

2. Cornet Francis Whitmore, of the Cavalry, Regimental rank 18th Feby. 1840, Army rank 18th Feby. 1840, appointed to the 3d Rt. Lt. Cavy.

No. 362 of 1840.—The Rank of the undermentioned Assistant Surgeons having been received from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, commissions are assigned to them from the dates of their departure from Europe, as follows.

*Medical Establishment.*

| | *Date of Rank.* |
|---|---|
| 1 James Noah Pinkerton, M. D.. | 27th Novr. 1839. |
| 2 Richard Hosken..... | 22nd Decr. do. |
| 3 John Halliley Carter..... | 5th Feby. 1840. |
| 4 Richard Woospam..... | 15th do. do. |

No. 363 of 1840.—The undermentioned Gentlemen are admitted to the Service in conformity with their respective appointments by the Hon'ble the Court of Directors as cadets of Infantry on this Establishment and promoted to Ensigns, leaving the dates of their Commissions for future adjustment.

*Infantry.*

| | *Date of Arrival at Bombay,* |
|---|---|
| No. 60 Mr. William Spry Horwood | 13th May 1840 |
| No. 54 ,, Frank Burr. | |
| No. 59 ,, Robert Maxwell Johnstone..... | |
| No. 56 ,, Henry Edward Reveley | |
| No. 57 ,, John Pitcairn Sandwith | |

No. 364 of 1840.—Lieutenant Giberne, of the 16th Regiment Native Infantry, is appointed to the charge of the Police and Bazar Departments of the Detachment in the Persian Gulf.

No. 365 of 1840.—The following order is confirmed:

"An order by Lieutenant Colonel Hughes, C. B. dated Camp Kharg, 10th ultimo, directing Captain N. Strong, of the 1st Bombay European Regiment, to take charge of the Police and Bazar Departments of the detachment in the Persian Gulf, on the departure of Lieutenant R. Creed to the Presidency, until relieved by Lieutenant Giberne.

No. 366 of 1840.—The Services of Assistant Surgeon Sullivan are placed at the disposal of his Excellency the Commander in Chief.

*Bombay Castle, 26th May* 1840.

No. 367 of 1840.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council, with the sanction of the Government of India, is pleased to notify, that the subordinate Branch of the department of Public Works is henceforward to be open to the admission of such Europeans, East Indians, Hindoos and Mahomedans, as may be found qualified to perform the duties of the department with efficiency.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Supervisors as Conductors | Pay &c. | 145 | 0 0 |
| Assist. ditto as Sub-Conductors | Pay &c. | 105 | 0 0 |
| Overseers as Serjeant Overseers | Pay &c. | 84 | 4 8 |
| Assist. do. as Barrack Serjeants | Pay &c. | 69 | 4 8 |

2nd. The department will consist of four Classes, to be designated Supervisors, Assistant Supervisors, Overseers and Assistant Overseers, on the rates of Pay stated in the margin.

3rd. No individual will be admitted to this branch of the service who shall not be found to possess a sufficient knowledge of English, writing and accounts, to enable him to keep and prepare the various Books and Returns required by the existing Regulations, and such a knowledge of Plan Drawing as to enable him to frame an Estimate, and lay down a Building from a Plan. The Europeans will also be required to possess such a knowledge of the Native Language as to qualify them to converse in it with fluency.

4th. The above qualifications are to be ascertained by personal examination, by a Superintending Engineer of Public Works or by two Executive Engineers, who shall forward a report on the qualifications of each applicant for admission to the Department, to the Secretary to the Military Board.

5th. Appointments to the Department will be made by the Military Board under the sanction of the Governor in Council in each instance, to the extent of Establishment that may be authorized by Government from time to time, with reference to the wants of the service. Promotion from the lower to the upper Grades when vacancies occur, will also be made by the Military Board, on the recommendation of Superintending Engineers, and with reference to comparative length of service and merits, such promotions having previously received the sanction of Government.

6th. It is to be considered the special duty of the District Executive Engineers to afford every instruction in their power to subordinate Officers of the department of Public Works, and to encourage them to a prosecution of all studies connected with that branch of the service. Superintending Engineers in their annual Tours of Inspection, will see that this important duty is duly fulfilled.

7th. Executive Engineers are authorized to admit Apprentices into their Offices without pay, for the purpose of acquiring a knowledge of the duties of the Department.—These Apprentices when reported duly qualified, will be considered eligible to admission into the Department.—It is expected that, by a judicious adoption of this system, the office of each Executive Engineer will become a kind of schoolfor the acquisition of scientific knowledge, connected with the department of Public Works, and His Honor in Council relies with confidence on the Zeal and Liberal Spirit of the Officers of the Corps of Engineers, to give the fullest effect to an arrangement which will afford them the means of disseminating through the Country the benefits of that scientiac education which they have acquired in Europe.

8th. The Conductors, Sub-Conductors, Serjeants and Corporals, Overseers and Assistant Overseers and Barrack Serjeants, now in the subordinate branch of the department of Public Works, will remain subject to existing regulations and be promoted, if duly qualified, as vacancies occur, as heretofore.

No. 368 of 1840.—By a resolution passed in the General Department, Surgeon Doig has been appointed to act as Civil Surgeon at Ahmedabad from the 1st instant, during the absence of Surgeon Johnston, allowed an extension of leave.

No. 369 of 1840.—The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to sanction the following arrangements in respect to the providing of carriage for Troops or Individuals within the Collectorates of Ahmedabad and Kaira.

On all ordinary occasions the Commissariat Officer at Ahmedabad will procure carriage for the public Service in the way he may consider most expedient without the intervention of the Magistrate. On extraordinary occasions when Troops may be moving within the Province to quell disturbances, the Commissariat Officer may make a requisition on the Magistrate, for his aid in procuring carriage should he fail to procure it by his own exertions.

Individuals are on all occasions to procure carriage for themselves, applications from them on the Magistrate are prohibited

*Bombay Castle, 27th May* 1840.

No. 370 of 1840.—The following adjustment of Rank and Re-postings are made.

*2nd European Regiment.*

*Adjustment of Rank*

Lieutenant J. D. DeVitre, to take Rank, vice Russell deceased, Date of Rank 1st Novr. 1839.

Lieutenant C. R. W, Hervey, to take Rank, vice Goldie deceased, Date of Rank 12th Ditto do.

*Reposting.*

Ensign H. B. Hodgson, from 26th to 17th Regiment Native Infantry.

Ensign G. B. Scott, from 17th to 26th Regiment Native Infantry.

No. 371 of 1840.—The following native promotions are made:—

*5th Regiment Native Infantry.*

Jemedar Rampursaud to be Subedar and Color Havildar Luximon Jadoo to be Jemedar, in succession to Pandoo Laur, deceased, Date of Rank 18th April 1840.

*Guzerat Provincial Battalion.*

Jemedar Gungpak Lucknak to be Subedar and Havildar, Madnak Aunak to be Jemedar, in succession to Sawant Sing, transferred to the Guzerat Cooly Police Corps Date of Rank 19th March 1840.

No. 372 of 1840.—The following native promotion is made:—

*Corps of Gun Lascars.*

Jemedar Heerajee Komkur to be Subedar and Havildar Mahomed Ismael to be Jemedar, in succession to Mawah Canna, deceased, Date of Rank 4th April 1840.

No. 373 of 1840.—Paymasters of Native Regiments and others furnishing Native Soldiers of all ranks, below that of Subedar with furlough certificates, are required to state in that document the date of inlistment of the individual, thereby shewing whether or not he is to forfeit the Garrison half Batta under the Provisions of the G. G. O. 17th May 1838, Para. 17; with respect to Privates and Drummers on Privates Pay, their Class is also required to be stated to shew the rate of pay to which they are entitled.

No. 374 of 1840.—The leave of absence to proceed to Allahabad, from the 1st April to the 15th August next, on private affairs, granted to Lieutenant W. E. MacLeod, of the 20th Regiment Native Infantry, in G. G. O. of the 6th ultimo, is altered, and he is allowed leave from the 1st May to the 1st November next, on the same account.

*By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,*
E. M. WOOD. Lieut. Col. *Secy. to Govt.*

### MARINE DEPARTMENT.

*Bombay Castle, 21st May* 1840.

No. 49 of 1840.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to publish to the Indian Navy, the following Extract, para. 1st. of the Honorable Court's Letter, No 20, dated 12th March last.

1. We have appointed Mr. Joseph Sedley, a Volunteer for the Indian Navy on your Establishment, his rank will be settled at a future opportunity.

No. 50 of 1840.—Purser William Turner has returned to his duty with the permission of the Honorable the Court of Directors.—Date of arrival, the 14th instant.

No. 51 of 1840.—Lieutenant A. H. Gardner is allowed a furlough to Europe for three years, on sick certificate.

No. 52 of 1840.—The undermentioned Volunteers for the Indian Navy, arrived in the Hon'ble Company's Steamer Cleopatra, on the 29th ultimo, and are admitted to the service in conformity with their appointments by the Hon'ble Court of Directors.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr. A. W. Chitty, | Mr. C. A. Landeman, |
| ,, Edward Giles, | ,, Edward F. T. Fergusson. |

*By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,*
E. M. WOOD, Lieut. Col. *Secy. to Govt.*

### NOTIFICATION.

It is the intention of the Honorable the Governor in Council to despatch a Steamer from Bombay to the Persian Gulph with a Mail for England, on the 22d of June.

Arrangements have been ordered to be made, to secure, as far as practicable, the safe and speedy passage of the Mails from Bussora to Beyroot, but it is essential that letters both private and public be made of small dimensions, that the Mail bags may be light.

*By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council*
E M. WOOD, Lieut. Col. *Secy to Govt.*

## Civil Appointments, &c.

### TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

### REVENUE.

*Bombay Castle, 21st May* 1840.

Mr. C. Forbes acting third assistant to the collector of Dharwar, is allowed leave of absence for one month, from the 23rd instant, to proceed to the Presidency, on private affairs.

Mr. C. E. Stewart, to be assistant to the collector and magistrate of Poona.

*Bombay Castle, 25th May* 1840.

Mr. W. W. Bell, first assistant to the collector of Ahmednuggur, is permitted te resume his duties from this date; and the unexpired portion of the leave of absence granted to him on the 18th September 1839, is cancelled.

*Bombay Castle, 26th May* 1840.

Mr. E. H. Townsend, collector of Belgaum, is allowed an extension, till the 20th proximo, of the leave of absence granted to him on the 15th ultimo.

Mr. R. K. Pringle, collector of Khandesh, is allowed to continue in the districts on deputation, until the end of this month.

Mr. C. Price, to be first assistant to the collector of Rutnageeree.

*Bombay Castle, 27th May.* 1840.

Mr. W. Sims, collector of Sholapoor is allowed a further extension, till the 15th proximo, of the leave of absence granted tr him on the 22nd ultimo.

Mr. G. J. Blane, to act as collector of Sholapoor from the 9th ultimo.

Lieutenant H. Fenning, assistant to the Superintendent of the revenue survey in the Dukhun, is allowed leave of absence from the 10th ultimo, to the 10th proximo, to proceed to the Mahableshwur Hills, for the benefit of his health.

### SEPARATE DEPARTMENT.

*Bombay Castle, 22nd May* 1840.

Mr. George Inverarity, of the Bombay civil service, is attached to the collectorate of Ahmednuggur, until the next examination of junior civil servants takes place.

### POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

*Bombay Castle, 26th May* 1840.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. William Courtney, to be political superintendent of Sawunt Warree.

*By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.*
L. R. REID, *Chief Secy.*

### GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

*Bombay Castle, 21st May* 1840.

Captain A. R. Wilson, 14th regiment native infantry, received charge of the Post Office at Malligaum, on the 13th January last, from Captain Macan.

### JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

*Bombay Castle, 26th May* 1840.

R. Mills Esq. acting judge and session judge of Poona, and agent for Sirdars in the Deccan delivered over charge of those offices, to C. M. Harrison Esq. on the 12th instant, under the leave of absence granted to him on the 8th ultimo.

C. Sims Esq. joint judge and session judge of Poona, resumed charge of his office, on the 15th instant, under the leave of absence granted to him on the 8th ultimo.

*By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,*
W. R. MORRIS, *Secy. to Govt.*

## Erratum.

In the Government Gazette of the 21st instant, page 337, *for*

Messrs. W. H. Payne, and W. A. Pelly..... } Marhattee. In the Colloquial branch of Hindoostanee.

*read.*

Messrs. W. H. Payne, and W. A. Pelly..... Marhattee. In the Colloquial branch of Hindoostanee.

## NOTICE

Is hereby given, that the Overland Mails to be conveyed to Aden by the Schooner Constance, and from thence by a Steamer to Suez, will be closed at this office on Monday next the 1st proximo, at 11½ o'clock A. M. precisely.

The hour fixed for the sailing of the vessel will not admit of an after-packet.

E. E. ELLIOT,
*Post Master General.*

Bombay, General Post Office, 27th May 1840.

### MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

May 26th.—Bt. Capt. F. N. B. Tucker, 2d E, Regt., from Rajkote.

DEPARTURES.

May 27th.—Ensign G. S. A. Anderson, 18th Regt. N. I., to Baroda.

### SHIPPING ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVED.—May 27th, H. C. Schoor Mahi, Lieut. J. Bird, Comg., from Aden 5th May. *Passengers.*—One Assist. Apothecary, and one French Merchant.

SAILED.—None.

## VESSELS EXPECTED TO SAIL.

| Vessels. | Agents. | Destination | To Sail. |
|---|---|---|---|
| A Steamer.... | Spt. I. Navy | Suez.. .. | 22d June. |
| Lady Feversham | Dirom Carter & Co.. .... | London .. | Dispatch. |
| Moffatt.. .. ... | Frith and Co.. | London .. | 26th May, |
| Inglis.. .... .. | B. & A Hormasjee..... | London .. | 10th June |
| James Pattison. | MacVicar Burn & Co.... .. | London .. | Dispatch |
| Catherine..... | Forbes & Co.. | London .. | Dispatch. |
| Regular.. .. .. | Ritchie Stuart and Co.. .. | Liverpool | 26th instan |
| Gondolier..... | Dirom carter & Co..... | Liverpool | 20th inst |
| Orestes..... | Higginson and Co..... | Liverpool | In May |
| Shannon.. .... | Forbes and co. | Liverpool | Dispatch |
| John Bull..... | Ritchie Steuart and Co.. .. | Liverpool | 30th May |
| W. Sharples.... | Higginson and cardwell.. .. | Liverpool | Dispatch |
| E. Lancaster.. | Macvicar Burn and co..... | Liverpool | Dispatch |
| John Knox.. .. | Do. do.. | Liverpool | |
| Barbara.. .. .. | B. & A. Hormasjee..... | Liverpool | 1st Juue |
| Romeo..... . | Remington &co | Falmouth | In May |
| Bucephalus.. .. | W. Nicol & co. | Clyde.... | |
| Brenda..... .... | J. Nusserwanjee and Co... | | |
| Maria.... .. .. | Macvicar Burn and co.. .. | | |
| Cestrian.. .. .. | Edmond Bibby and co.... .. | | |
| Hannah.. .. .. | T. Jefferies & co..... | Singapore | In May |
| Sir W. Wallace. | T. Jefferies and co..... | Singapoor | In May |
| Kusrovie.. .... | E. Framjoe .. | Singapore | Dispatch |
| Le Auguste.. .. | T. Jefferies and co ..... | Bourbon.. | |
| Barossa.. .. .. | Frith and Co.. | China ... | 30th May. |
| Fort William... | J. Jeejeebhoy. | Do. | |
| Ceylon Govt... Steamer Seaforth..... .. | Frith and co. . | Columbo. | Uncertain. |
| Caroline.. .. .. | ..... | | |
| Lady Grant.... | ..... | | |
| Shaw Allum.... | E. Framjee.... | Calcutta .. | Dispatch |
| Tinamara. .. .. | Mr. E. Bates. | Do. | |
| David Clark... | Remingtou&co. | | |
| Helen..... .. | | | |

## SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

H. I. C. VESSELS.—Steamers Semiramis, Cleopatra, and Victoria.

Ceylon Govt. Steamer Seaforth, The E. I. C. Receiving Ship Hastings; Brig Taptee, Sloop Clive, Schooner Constance, Shannon, and Mahi, Cutter Margaret and Nurbudda.

MERCHANT VESSELS.—Benares, Caudry, Hydroos, Cornwallis, Fort William, Lancaster Hydrouse, Colonel Newall, Lord Castle, Mahomedee, Dowlutpursad, Cauderbux Khaia Moombaruck, Gondolier, Orestes, Regular, Rangoon, Lady Feversham, Mor, Mahamudy, Doulut Savoy, Mayaram Dayaram, Barossa, Shah Allum, Kuscovie, Moffatt, Lady Grant, Wm. Sharples, John Bull, Bucephalus, Eleanor Lancaster, Caroline, Romeo, John Knox, Shannon, Maria, Inglis, Sincapore, Pittamber Savoy, Barbara, Earl of Clare, Bombay Castle, Lowjee Family, Adele, Brenda, Asia Felix, Tenamara, Catherine, James Pattison, Cestrian, David Clark, Helen, Sir Herbert Herschel, Sir Herbert Compton, Cleveland, Julia, Rajasthaanand Caroline.

PORTUGUESE.—Brig Simplicia.

## VESSELS EXPECTED.

| Vessels. | Agents. | From. | To Sail. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Steamer Sesostris..... | Supt. IndianNavy | London .. | 17th Feb. |
| Abel Gower.. | Dirom,Carter&Co | London .. | 15th Feb. |
| *Earl Durham. | Grey & Co..... | London .. | 30th Dec. |
| Anu..... | Dirom,Carter&Co | London .. | 2nd April |
| Euphrates .... | Do. Do..... | London .. | 2nd Do. |
| Thetis..... | Do. Do.... | London .. | 18th Feb. |
| Tartar..... | Remington & Co. | London .. | 15thMarch |
| Juverna.. .... | ..... | London .. | |
| Lord W. Bentinck.... .. | D. & M. Pestonjee | London .. | 24th Feb. |
| Justina.... .. | Wooler & Co.. .. | London .. | 5th March. |
| Queen Victoria | ..... | London .. | 17th Feb. |
| Caledona .. .. | McGregor Browg. | Liverpool | 24th Feb. |
| Majestic.. .... | George S. King. | Liverpool | 1st March |
| Wilson.. .. .. | W. Nicol & Co.. | Liverpool | 31st Dec. |
| Wm. Turner.. | P. Milne & Co. | Liverpool | 22d Feb. |
| Crown..... | Dirom Carter&Co | Liverpool | 4th Feb. |
| British King.. | Skinner & Co. .. | Clyde.. .. | |
| Monarch..... | ..... | Do.. .. | |
| Hindoostan .. | ..... | Do.. .. | 22d Feb. |
| Quinten Leech | ..... | Do.. .. | 27thMarch |
| Mary Mitchelson.... .... | Foster & Co.... | Llanelly.. | 30th Nov. |
| Queen.. .... | ..... | Do.. .. | 23d Sept. |
| Salacia.... .. | Dirom,Carter&C | Do.. .. | |
| Pacquet d'Havana.. .. | ..... | Bordeaux | 5th Aug. |
| Emilia.. .. .. | T. Jefferies& Co | Bordeaux | 4th June. |
| Bolivar.. .. .. | ..... | Rio.... .. | |
| Calcutta..... | Dirom, Cart &Co | Liverpool. | 17th Mar. |
| Northumberlan | ..... | London .. | 5th Apr. |
| Sarah..... .. | Grey and Co.... | London .. | 25th Mar. |
| Tweed ..... | ..... | ..... | 15th Do. |
| Lord Aucklan | Dirom Carter&Co | London .. | 25th Feb. |
| Cumbrian.. .. | ..... | London .. | 2d April. |
| Dartmouth. . | Dirom,Carter&C | London | |
| *Lintin.... .. | H. and Cardwell. | Liverpool | 24th Feb. |
| Higginson.... | Do. Do.... | Liverpool | 5th Mar. |
| Amazon..... | ..... | Liverpool | 2d April. |
| Wililam..... | DiromCarter&Co | Liverpool | |
| Madonna.. .. | DiromCarter&Co. | Liverpool | |
| Westmoreland | ..... | Hull..... | 18thMarch |
| John Garrow. | .... ..... ... | Newcastle | |
| Memnon.. ... | DiromCarter&Co | Llanelly... | |
| Colchester .. | ..... | Llanelly .. | 10th Feb. |
| Elizabeth Walker..... | ..... | Do.. .. | do. |
| Ino.... .. .. | ..... | Llanelly .. | 8th Feb |

* Have sailed, by the latest accounts.

## TIME OF HIGH WATER.

| MAY 1840. | MORN. H. M. | H. M. | AFT. H. M. | H. M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 29th Friday..... | 9 | 6 | 9 | 8 |
| 30th Saturday..... | 9 | 33 | 10 | 2 |
| 31st Sunday..... | 10 | 32 | 10 | 58 |

## Latest advices Received.

From *London*..... 5TH APRIL.
„ *Paris*..... 6TH Do.

## LATEST DATES OF INDIAN NEWS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Calcutta..... | May | 18th. |
| Delhi.. ..... | „ | 13th. |
| Agra..... | „ | 16th. |
| Madras..... | „ | 20th. |
| Ceylon..... | „ | 12th. |
| Maulmain.. ..... | March | 11th. |
| Singapoor..... | April | 15th. |
| China.. ..... | March | 27th. |
| Australia.. ..... | Feb. | 25th. |

## DIARY OF THE WEEK.

May 29—Friday.—King Charles II. restored, 1660.
30—Saturday.
31—Sunday.—{ Sunday after Ascension Day.— New Moon.
June 1—Monday.—Nicomede.
2—Tuesday.
3—Wednesday.
4—Thursday.

## RATES OF GOVT. STOCK,—28TH MAY 1840.

4 per Cent—1835 | 36..... at 98 8 to 99
4 per Cent—1832 | 33..... at 104 to 104 4

# THE GAZETTE.

## Friday, May 29, 1840.

ARRIVED May 27, H. C. Schooner *Mahi*, Lieut. J. Bird, Commanding, from Aden 5th May.

WE know not if many of our readers ever visit the road to Sooree beyond the Mount, or if they have observed the improvement lately completed by Dadabhoy Pestonjee Esq. in forming large salt-pans stretching from beneath the Mount as far as Chinchpooglie house, and thus converting what used to be acres of useless mud covered at high water by the tide and full of decayed fish and putrid unhealthy matter into a source of salubriousness, and we trust of wealth and prosperity to the projector. It is highly creditable when we see an individual by personal enterprize undertake a work of such public utility and bring it to perfection, besides the no small revenue which he brings to the State. All round the works a broad Terrace extends which forms a pleasant promenade, and we recommend those who have never paid any attention to the production of so indispensable an article to proceed to visit these Salt-pans at an early opportunity, and they will find much to amuse and instruct from the first influx of the tide until chrystallization finally takes place. To the spirited projector and owner we wish all manner of success.

WE have some thoughts of propounding to our worthy Post Master, General a measure which would be attended with great relief to the Editors of Papers and those engaged in the Book selling trade. On the arrival of the Overland Packets now, great confusion and delay appear to occur from a want of a sufficient number of European sorters of Letters and Newspapers. We are anxiously waiting for hours with Compositors, Printers devils, and a whole establishment on the *qui vive* for our Packets, to our great loss of time and patience and inconvenience. If Government will not sanction an increase of the European Clerks, the Head of the Post Department might as a favor allow each abovementioned party to send their own clerk to sort and arrange their letters, and especially their papers, the whole public of India would benefit by earlier news and a speedier delivery of their periodicals. We believe every one of the Editors and Book sellers would be glad to contribute their mite to any measure that would procure an earlier delivery of what is essentially the vital principal of an Editor's existence, our English News and English Magazines if even they added a Clerk or two to the public establishment at their own expence.

WE have heard that the Bench of Magistrates will once again moot the question of the establishment of Lotteries in Bombay, to form a Fund for improvements on the Island, and we sincerely trust that the highest authority here will give the measure his countenance. So much requires to be done so many nuisances abolished which must exist to the prejudice of the Inhabitants for want of money to carry out any alterations, that we are really to be pitied, while Calcutta and Madras grow clean, beautiful and sanitory on our distresses. The Money which is sported now continually on Tickets in those Lotteries might all be diverted to our own comforts. We before stated that under one mask or another all the evils of Lotteries exist here without any of the benefits accruing to the Public, which would ensue from a licensed system. We think also that the opponents of the measure have not sufficiently considered the question, but in a zeal for morality have narrowed their views to the bare question, "That gambling is not to be encouraged" and that you are not to do wrong that right may ensue." But there is more in the state of the question here than that. What is required is a licensed system to prevent peculation and fraud the (evil if so it be) we repeat does exist in an underhand way and much dirt (as the Persians say) is eaten by all parties. Here is a direct benefit to the public at large to be gained, and if a man has so much spare coin as to be able to buy a Lottery Ticket, why the establishment of a system under which he will not be cheated out of his money is a desideratum. If however the strict view of the question is to be assumed, let us treat the Supreme Government and the subordinate Madras Presidency to a lecture on their immorality, and see what quantity of argument it will require to make them abandon this solid pudding of abuse on which they have so long regaled to their own profit, and the comfort of their respective Public.

WE congratulate our friends of the Madras Army on the appointment of one of their Regiments to the China Expedition. Bengal as in almost all cases has the Lion's share of the affair. We think it but fair that those Troops whose valour in a great measure went to humble the pride of "*him* of the *golden* Foot" his Majesty of Burmah should be allowed to try their hands at the Brother of the Sun and Moon. We heartily wish the gallant 37th M. N. I. plenty of Prize Money and as much glory as "they can catch" from our long tailed opponents.

WE are very happy to extract a paragraph from the *Madras United Service Journal* which announces that the Staff in the Dooab are to be selected fromthe Bombay Army. The Editor of the U. S. J.—says "this is a blow indeed to the Madras Officers already holding appointments there." But he should remember when the Bombay Regiments were despatched to the Northward, how many Officers were obliged to vacate appointments in that quarter for which they have received no equivalent. Contrast the burning plains of Scinde with the delightful climate of the Dooab. Fancy a happy Staff Appointment in the one and then observe the stifling semi-existence of even a Staff Officer in the other with all his allowances. Our Madras Brethren have lots of nice appointments of their own both in the Nizam's Service, the Eastern Archipelago, Burmah, and other such places. We trust therefore they will not grudge our Officers a comparatively cool climate to retire to, when shaken by the hot blasts of Aden, Kurrachee, or the sultry wastes of Scinde:

"The uniform of the Light Dragoons, says the *Naval and Military Gazette*, is again to be blue; this we are glad of both as it is much better adapted for Cavalry work, and because a large portion of the Cavalry of an Army should always be clothed in the same colour as its Artillery. From the same authority we learn that the whole of H. M's Cavalry and eventually the whole Army are to wear mustachios. We hope that this will be followed up in the Company's Service, not only for the sake of uniformity with the men, but as we consider that these appendages add greatly to the Military appearance of their wearers. The Major General Commanding in Chief the Army, with his Military Secretary and the Adjutant General, reached Vellore on Wednesday morning, reviewed the Troops at the Station and were again in progress to Bangalore the same evening. It is with much regret that we make known the orders of the Supreme Government received at this Presidency some days since, directing that all the Staff in the Dooab be selected from Bombay. This is a blow indeed to the Madras Officers already holding appointments there!'

WE some time ago noticed the different emoluments which were afforded for the performance of the same duties to the Staff Officers of the Bengal, Madras and Bombay Armies, and shewed the great disparity which existed between the salaries of the former and two latter Forces, giving our contemporary of the Madras *United Service Journal* due credit for first leading to the subject. The same difference we find also exists in the Pay of the Civil Services. In Bengal a Civilian in a few years rises up to the top of his profession, while in Bombay there are men of 18 and 20 years standing in the service only First Assistants to Collectors and Judges, and drawing for less allowances than their more fortunate Bengallee Brethren of the same standing. We are promised some data to go upon shortly and in sifting the matter to the bottom, hope to find out where the real evil lies *while we shall be happy to* attend to such suggestions as we may receive from kind correspondents in proposing a remedy. We are told that the subject has already attracted the notice of Sir James Carnac, and if such be the case, we have no doubt of an effectual measure or at least the recommendation of it; for in these days the Glenelg Charter has left a Governor of one of the subordinate Presidencies little volition, and he may see many radical abuses and defects which the Omnipotent Council of Calcutta may be too blind to discover and too unwilling to extirpate. When shall we get rid of that great Nightmare Calcutta which rides us with more oppressive weight than was ever fancied by overfed Alderman after an orgie of Turtle and Venison. We think the day of retribution must soon arrive when the Governor General will take up his abode among us, and then the Ditchers shall be convinced of our magnanimity in the way we shall watch over their interests and foster their talents.

Poor old Lady Calcutta is in the vale of years and doats and tyranizes like an old Maid with an accumulation in the 4 per cents. Bombay like a dutifully expectant heir will shortly have to guide the faltering steps of his Great Aunt. There is no doubt he will be kind and attentive as being a smart man of business for his years, he will look after her interests as if they were his own Laying aside badinage, we are indignant that the services of Bombay should always be treated with less consideration for their exertions than the Qui Hi's. We must agitate as King DAN says, or we shall never get our *rint paid*."

WE extract an account from the *United Service Gazette* of the Meeting at Madras, to consider of the extension of the present Government Bank upon the principle of our own.—J. L. Johnson Esq. the Sheriff, a Gentleman well known and highly respected here, presided in the Chair. One fifth of the Capital was subscribed on the spot. The Civil Servants declined to take shares without the permission of Government, but as we observe many Military men attended and moved and seconded resolutions, we are led to suppose that branch of the Service was not so fastidious. We sincerely trust that the Calcutta Council will not keep our Madras friends in such suspense, and expose them to so much loss and vexation as they inflicted on our own fellow citizens. A liberal and enlightened Government should countenance and foster every impetus given to trade by salutary Monetary Institutions of this nature in lieu of offering obstacles or creating vexatious delays. To Commerce England owes her greatness and preserves and extends her influence, and Napoleon paid us a compliment when he called the English a Nation of Shopkeepers. Commerce draws forth the latent energies of a country and holds out a premium to ingenuity in the arts, and produces fabrics which at first are hailed as useful novelties, and by degrees become indispensable enjoyments and comforts, and the Nations are thus rendered dependent on the talent and energies of a little Island in a remote corner of the Earth, which can scarcely produce sufficient bread for its own population, for almost every necessary and luxury of civilized Life. Their wealth flows towards her in return, and Great Britain becomes the Banking House of the world. We still persevere in asking our own Capitalists, why they delay the Institution of a Joint Stock Bank. The discounts on Bills on England which are forbidden to the Chartered Banks ought with discretion to be a mine of wealth. Only let the Bank of Asia get into the Money Market here, and we are considerably mistaken if some of our Millionares do not tear their Beards with vexation at having lost a golden opportunity of filling their pockets and investing their coin. There is ample room for such an Establishment here, and it would in no wise clash with the Chartered Bank, while it afforded a fresh stimulus to Mercantile exertion and Monetary transaction.

## Indian Intelligence.

### CALCUTTA.

#### THE AGRA JOURNAL.

*Grenway's Agra Journal* has breathed its last. Mr. Greenway is unfortunate with his newspapers. Whether born at Meerut, Cawnpore, Allahabad or Agra, they have very short lives, not always very merry ones. The last was a very poor and sickly affair from the beginning, and existed merely by the sufferance of the *Ukhbar*, which did not think it worth its while to go out of the way and crush so insignificant a rival. We hope Mr. Greenway will be advised, and forbear from repeating these attempts at journalising. They only cast discredit upon the press of India.—*Englishman, May* 18.

#### THE RUSSIANS.

We have been obligingly supplied with an extract from *L' Invalid Russe*, which arrived yesterday, containing the latest intelligence that had been received at St. Petersburgh of the progress of the expedition upon Khiva. We have translated this and here subjoin it, because it not only contains the freshest intelligence, but what we must presume to be the most authentic:—

'The Aid-de-camp, General Petrowsky, announces by a despatch dated the 30th January, the arrival of a detachment of the force at Ak-Boulak, not far from Oust Yeurt. Soon after the camp left its position on the Emba, the detachment encountered numerous obstacles on its march, owing to the extraordinary severity of the frost, which had lasted much longer than usual, the violence of the hurricanes on the steppes, and above all the depth of the snow, in which the camels were exposed to much suffering and serious impediments. The same difficulties, but in a greater degree, attended the movement upon Oust Yeurt, owing entirely to heavy falls of snow, most uncommon at that period of the year. Under these circumstances, and foreseeing the probability of losing the great portion of the camels, and the consequent means of transporting the baggage, General Petrovsky, in the exercise of the power with which he had been invested before hand, resolved to concentrate his force and to entrench himself on the Emba, with all his magazines and supplies, in order to await a more opportune moment for pushing on the expedition.

'The extraordinary fatigue attending the march upon Ak-Boulak has not, it is said, had any injurious influence on the health of the soldiery, who are generally speaking, in a highly satisfactory state.

'Since the trifling affair with a body of Khiva horse, the enemy had not again shewn themselves, nor had they even been heard of by the expedition.'—*Ibid.*

#### THE BANK.

Our Saturday's notice of the dispute between the two Banks has, we find, given rise to an opinion that we have a leaning towards the Bank of Bengal, and that we have mis-stated some of the facts connected with the differences between the two. We have certainly no bias towards the Bank of Bengal. We willingly bear testimony to the general liberality with which the Union Bank is managed, notwithstanding occasional instances of caprice and favoritism. There is in general a respect for individual credit, a disposition to save annoyance, expense, and delay, and a desire to omit needless forms, when the substance is safe, which have earned a well-deserved popularity for the Union Bank, and which nothing that we have seen of the conduct of its rival is likely to diminish. Mr. Gordon has sent us the following circular:—

Union Bank, 11th May, 1840.

*To the Constituents of the Union Bank.*

Dear Gentlemen,—It being obviously impossible to extend the circulation of the Notes of this Bank under existing impediments, so long as it continues to re-issue, indiscriminately almost, the Notes of another Bank as well as its own, it has seemed advisable to seize the present favourable opportunity, while cash is abundant in all quarters, and no risk can attend the experiment, to discontinue the re-issue of Bank of Bengal Notes as a general practice.

The exceptions will be in cases where payments are to be made to the General treasury, or to the Bank of Bengal itself; or when remittances are to be made to the Mofussil in Bank of Bengal Notes.

These, it is believed, are the only cases in which Bank of Bengal Notes can be required for the current business of the Constituents of this Bank; but should there be any other such case, the friends of this Bank may depend on every pains being taken by the establishment, to prevent inconvenience from the adoption of the new practice referred to. With respect to those parties who habitually, whether from caprice or distrust, refuse to receive the Notes of the Union Bank, checks drawn in their favour will be discharged in silver coin; whilst, with the view of upholding the relative credit due to its own circulation, the notes of the other Bank will not be received from them.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

From all the Constituents of the Bank, as well as from all other parties who do not habitually refuse credit to Union Bank Notes, those of the Bank of Bengal will be received in payment as usual; the object being not to discredit the Notes of that Bank, but to maintain the credit due to those of the Union Bank.

I have the honor to be, your's faithfully,
G. J. GORDON, *Secretary.*

If we had seen this before, it would undoubtedly have induced us to modify our remarks, though we cannot say that we altogether approve of it. It appears that the inconvenience complained of is not to be universal. From certain persons *who do not habitually refuse* credit to Union Bank notes, Bank of Bengal paper will be received at the Union Bank, and Bank of Bengal notes will be paid to constituents, who may require them for payments to Government, offices or remittance into the country. But 'parties who habitually, whether from caprice or distrust refuse to receive the notes of the Union Bank' are to be paid in silver!

Now we really cannot see that we have committed any great error. Who enables the Union Bank Secretary to divine men's motives? We do not believe that any man in business refuses to receive Union Bank notes from distrust! for if he is qualified for carrying on a barber's shop, he must know that they are perfectly safe. As for caprice, it is too idle a motive for those whose time is fully occupied, and it may be safely asserted that those who 'habitually refuse' Union Bank notes find them unfit for their purpose. The Shroffs, and others whose dealings are chiefly remittances, cannot take Union Bank paper. If then they find certain acceptors persist in giving them cheques on that Bank where they can only obtain what they cannot use, or else a waggon load of silver, they will unquestionably make difficulties in cashing the drafts of persons in the mofussil, who draw on houses keeping accounts with the Union Bank, and the consequence must be, a transfer of accounts to the other shop. We have been told that we were wrong in saying, that the Bank of Bengal has law on its side. Our allusion was indirect, but we meant on account of its Charter, which makes its paper current all over the country, whilst the Union Bank notes, though perfectly good here, are of no more use in the Mofussil, than so many pictures of elephants and monkeys. We are further told that however disagreeable they may smell, many persons would not object to have their own breches pockets well lined with them. There is no disputing about taste; we have known some Scotchmen carry a piece of dried skate in their in their brehces' pockets, and seen them gnaw it with great apparent satisfaction, but, for our part we should much prefer having any quantity of Union Bank notes that we may be fortunate enough to possess, in an iron chest with good lock and key, than about our person; and in the matter of dried skate, we would rather have a crust of bread, or a good sea biscuit to allay the gnawing of the stomach. However, we believe that spic and span new notes are about to be issued and that the objection upon the score of bad smells will soon be removed.

It is said the measure adopted by the Union Bank is in unison with the invariable practice of Banks of issue all the world over, but that the conduct of the Bank of Bengal has no known precedent. We *could* quote a precedent, but let that pass,—the question for the public is not one of precedent, but of convenience: for the two Banks it is a pure matter of calculation or ought to be,—that is, whether a popular or unpopular course is the most profitable. This, we think, must be the rule of action to which the Union Bank will ultimately come, because it is of rather a democratic constitution. As for the Bank of Bengal, we have no expectation that any such motive as the mere profit of its proprietors will guide it. We believe it to be governed by a clique, who will prefer the gratification of their own jealousies and hatred of rivals to any better principle of action. So long, however, as the Governments shall continue to patronize its issues, the public must have and cannot support another institution in a deluge of rival rags. Some day or other the Government may perhaps become awake to the advantage of issuing its own paper, and leaving all Banks to their proper business of *banking*, without favor or affection to any one amongst them.—*Ibid.*

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

May 16. Ship *Tigris*, Robinson, from Liverpool 9th Jan. and the ship *Sultana*, Page, from Bombay 24th April and Alleppee 3d May.

—17. H. M. Brig *Childers*, Halsted, from Trincamallie 9th May.—*Ibid.*

# MADRAS.

## THE BANK.

At a General Meeting of the inhabitants of Madras, held at the College Hall on Monday the 13th May 1840, to consider of the extension of the present Government Bank upon the principles of the Bank of Bengal and the Bank of Bombay.

The Sheriff of Madras, J. L. Johnson Esq proceeded to open the Meeting by reading the requisition addressed to him, and numerously signed, under date the 1st May.

On the motion of J. Pugh, Esq. seconded by J. Ouchterlony Esq. it was resolved—that the Sheriff do take the chair.

Mr. Ouchterlony then addressed the meeting in explanation of and introductory to the following Prospectus which was read by him.

## PROSPECTUS.

"The recent grant of a Charter to the Bank of Bombay and the proceedings antecedent thereto have directed attention in a particular degree to the limited facilities which are afforded to the public of Madras by the existing Government Bank at this place.

"This Bank, from being the exclusive property of the Government, is left to have its managerial officers customarily drawn from the Civil Branch of the Covenanted public service, and has its operations controuled by the most arbitrary and confined rules, originating as it is understood with the home authorities.

Such managerial Officers are constantly liable to removal as the fluctuations of the Service entitle them to promotion, and their own desire may point to change; and there is consequently a continued exposure to the risk of finding the Bank controuled by an Executive, strange to its peculiar duties, and whose previous pursuits could have imparted no practical knowledge of the principles of Banking, or—what is of paramount importance—no acquaintance with the nature and extent of the Commercial interests of the Community, and of the character and resources of the individuals composing it.

Under the influence of the above circumstance, it is not to be wondered at that the commerce of Mad as fails to present those features of vigour and activity, which the working of a liberal and well conducted Banking Establishment should have afforded; and which, it is confidently anticipated, will in process of time be amply realized, should the present Bank be extended according to that form of constitution of which the model is presented in the Chartered Banks of the Sister Presidencies.

The extent of the population of this City, the considerable external trade of the port, the large amount of its monetary transactions in constant operation, all promise a sure field for the working of an enlarged and popular Bank; but this active and useful life is further guaranteed by the fact that, during the last five years, the average daily circulation of its notes by the Government Bank has been Rs. 13,21,957—and that, with all its limited advantages to the public, the amount of its annual discounts and advances, upon the same average of years, has been Rupees 57,51,063.

It appearing therefore that the public interests are susceptible of much advantage from the projects of extending the Government Bank upon the principle stated, and that, to parties who may enter as Shareholders, there is every reasonable prospect of such proving a secure and profitable investment of Capital.—

IT IS NOW PROPOSED.

"1st. That measures to be taken with a view to procure the extension of the present Government Bank of Madras upon the principles of the Chartered Banks of Bengal and Bombay.

2d. That the lately granted charters to the above two Banks be adopted as the general model, upon which to seek the drafting of the constitution of the proposed Bank of Madras; they appearing to present the essentials of perfect security with comprehensive operations, but it is left to introduce such alterations as may at a future time be found necessary and advisable.

3d. That the business of the proposed Bank be equally restricted within what have been prescribed as the limits for the Banks of Bengal and Bombay.

"4th. That a sum of Thirty Lakhs of Rupees be fixed for the present Capital of the Institution, to be divided into 3,000 Shares of 1,000 Rupees each.

"5th. That out of the above Capital it be proposed to the Government to take 300 shares as its proportion.

"6th. That, to afford a fair opportunity to the public to come in as Shareholders, no individual shall in the first instance be allowed to subscribe for a larger number than 80 shares; but should, after a lapse of *two months*, shares remain untaken, then Subscribers may increase their contributions—provided always that they must be prepared to surrender any proportion which shall ultimately prove in excess of the limit that may be fixed by the Charter for individual subscriptions.

"7th That Subscribers for Shares are to understand that the full amount of their Subscriptions will be liable to be called for prior to the actual commmencement of the operations of the Bank

"8th. That an instalment of one per cent on subscription be paid within *one month* of the time they are made in order to form a Fund for meeting any necesary expenses that may be incurred in realizing the object in view and that when such instalment is not paid within the time specified then the share or shares shall be held forfeited.

9th. That the parties subscribing shall hold themselves answerable for such expenses rateably according to their subscriptions.

10th. That it is to be an established principle of the Bank to give the fullest publicity regarding its affairs, without in any way trenching upon the entire secrecy which is due to individual transactions.

"11th. That a Provisional Committee be appointed to carry into execution the objects embraced in the foregoing Resolutions, viz. to receive and register applications for Shares, to receive the amount of the Instalment on the same, and generally to adopt such proceedings as may be necessary to effect the establishment of the Bank as early as possible.

"12th. That it is to be understood that the subscriptions of Members of the Services are to be taken subject to the sanction of the Government.

Proposed by A. D. Campbell, Esq. seconded by Dr. Murray, and carried unanimously.

Resolution I That the Prospectus now read be adopted.

Proposed by Lt. Col. Sim, seconded by Lt. Col. Doveton, and carried unanimously.

Resolution II. That the following Gentlemen be appointed a Provisional Committee for the purpose of carrying the same into effect, and that they be empowered to fill up occasional vacancies in their number when such may occur:—

| | |
|---|---|
| A. F. Bruce Esq. | J. Minchin, Esq. |
| Lt. Col. Tulloch, C. B. | J. Pugh, Esq. |
| John Wylie, Esq. M. D. | J. Thomson, Esq. |
| A. Maclean, Esq. | J. Ouchterlony, Esq. |
| A. F. Arbuthnot, Esq. | Chocapa Chetty, |
| J. Scott, Esq. | Vencatachellum Chetty, |
| N. B. Acworth, Esq | |

and that Mr. Ouchterlony be requested to act as honorary Secretary to the Committee.

Proposed by Lt. Col. Tulloch C. B. seconded by D. MacKenzie, Esq. and carried unanimously.

Resolution III.—That all applications for shares and remittances of the instalment of 1 per cent, be addressed to the Secretary to the Provisional Committee.

Proposed by N. B. Acworth, Esq. seconded by G. Harding, Esq., and carried unanimously.

Resolution IV.—That all instalments be paid in, as received, to the Government Bank in the names of three members to the Committee.

Proposed by J. Ouchterlony, Esq. seconded by J. Pugh, Esq. and carried unanimously.

Resolution V.—That when the share list may be filled to the extent of Twenty-seven lakhs of Rupees, a notice; be issued to that effect by the Commeree; but that applications for shares shall continue to be received, with the proviso that they are to be entered separately, and then, where any shares in the original list may be forfeited or in the case of a less amount than 3 lakhs being taken by the Government, that the parties on the second list shall be entitled to such shares or capital according to their priority of application.

Proposed by the Rev. J. Mahon, seconded by J. Ouchterlony Esq. and carried unanimously.

Resolution VI. That the thanks of this meeting be given to the Sheriff for his conduct in the chair.

J. L. JOHNSON, Sheriff of Madras in the Chair.

In connection with the above we may state that six hundred shares were subscribed for on the spot, although we are told that the Gentlemen of the Civil Service declined taking shares without the permission of Government.—*United Service Gazette, May* 19.

## WHIST PLAYING AT MESSES.

No one can have a greater horror of gambling than ourself and we consider it the bounden duty of a Commandant to check every approach thereto by all possible means, but certainly such interference should never be attempted without the most positive cause and then it should be offered rather as a kindly paternal admonition than a strictly Military command. We are led to these observations by a recent occurrence at Bolaram, the Head Quarters of the Hyderabad Division of the Nizam's Army, where a Station Mess which for excellence of management, good order, and strict propriety of regulation certainly not excelled by any in India, has been established for many years past, and acquainted, as we are, with the character that this Mess has maintained for nearly a quarter of a Century, we confess our astonishment that the Brigadier Commanding the Hyderabad Division should have considered it necessary to address such a Circular to the members of the mess as has just gone the round amongst them, causing, as well it might, the most unqualified astonishment, and giving grave offence to all those gentlemen, the great majority of whom are officers of considerable standing in the Army, and who from the total absence of all gaming in the Mess hitherto, which the Brigadier in fact most fully admits in his Circular, cannot but fell it as a deep and most unmerited stigma. We subjoin a copy of the Circular to speak for itself together with an amusing squib which reached us with a detailed account of the above circumstances:—

*To the Editor of the United Service Gazette.*

SIR,—As I know you take a great interest in the welfare of the Nizam's Army, you will I am sure receive the present communication with the highest possible satisfaction, as it will prove to you, that, not only in the Physical but also in the Moral arm of that Force, the greatest possible circumspection and watchfulness is maintained on the part of those "having authority." I feel convinced you will agree with Brigadier T. and myself it was high time, some active interference should take place, as the "inexpediency" to which he alludes, had risen to such an height (from being allowed to pass unreproved) for a great number of years, viz. ever since the Nizam's Army was raised) that on an average somewhat less than 2 card playings per month have taken place within the last 6 months! Such a state of things you will at once see was incompatible with that high degree of moral "propriety which is peculiarly characteristic of the Mess of the Hyderabad Division."!!

The Circular tells its own tale, so much so as scarcely to require any comment, but I cannot help drawing your attention (amongst other points) to the great degree of judgment displayed in its publication; the impossibility of its having diametrically opposite effect to the one intended; the delicate compliment paid to the officers of a neighbouring "extensive community" the boundless gratitude which the Brigadier of that "extensive community,) will doubtless display for the affectionate care, shown for their Morality" the high degree of moral training which the officers of "our mess" have attained, inasmuch as the "inexpediency" is a custom that dates its origin from a time which the "memory of the oldest inhabitant" cannot compass and which has not *yet* brought forth "any thing" positively objectionable "however muscipular.

There is a report in circulation that the Members of the Mess Committee with their invaluable Secretary are about to resign the offices they hold, having been overheard muttering incoherently about maintaining their "independence" (a word somewhat obsolete, but which is still to be found I believe, in some of the older Dictionaries) and a determination not to allow the just prerogatives of the Mess to be interfered with;! all which has induced a suspicion regarding their perfect sanity.

Another report (and having better grounds for credence) is, that the officers of "our Mess" in anticipation of the Brigadier's wishes and *intentions*, are about to dismantle the slate Billiard Table and with the slabs thereof erect a cenotaph, with this simple but touching inscription—

TO
THE
MANES
OF
WHIST
AND
BILLIARDS
BY
BRIGADIER T.

I remain your obdt. servt.
MOHTESID.

## CIRCULAR.

SIR,—As the public parties at the Division Mess have been resumed, and when they occur draw a considerable number of Visitors to the draw a considerable number af Visitors to the Mess room for the greater part of the day and to a late hour at night. The Brigadier commanding deems it necessary in consequence of a practice which has been introduced of sitting down to Card Tables early in the forenoon and continuing to play for the greater part of the time during which the Guests remain, to check an inexpediency, before any thing positively objectionable occurs.

That strangers should enter the Mess Room and find it occupied early in the day with Card Tables has an objectionable appearance, and contradicts the propriety, and Decorum which the Brigadier considers peculiarly characteristic of the Mess of the Hyderabad Division.

It is by no means intended to imply in this communication that any thing approaching to gambling has been admitted. On the contrary, the Brigadier desired to express his entire conviction and sincerely to advert with sentiments of cordial congratulation to the fact, that there is not an officer belonging to the Force who would himself propose or who has a propensity for gaming.

So far as the Bolaram officers are concerned, the Brigadeir feels we are safe, but we are connected with an extensive community embracing various dispositions. and including much inexperience of character, and it is not to be expected that every one will be content with the mere amusement of Card Table, or be actuated by those views, which would deter from the impropriety of gaming. It is therefore obvious that should the practice above alluded to, go on unrestrained a system of an evil tendency would most likely be the issue, and expose those to danger who might not be sufficiently guarded to withstand temptation and thus a most respectable establishment by affording an opening to what is wrong might become the snare to that, which it need not now be proved, is of the most baneful influence.

The Brigadier is anxious that the high character whereby our Mess is distinguished, should be scrupulously maintained, and that nothing may arise from the practice above noticed, to detract therefrom, he relies on the good feeling of the Officers to meet his desires and calls upon Heads of Corps and Departments to aid him in preventing Cards being used in Mess House, under any circumstances and he hereby requests that you will acquaint the officers under your command that it is expected they will abstain themselves from playing cards in the Mess Bungalow and also that they will apprise their visitors if necessary, that the practice is prohibited.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
your obdt. servant.
To the Officer Comm. J. C. BRIGGS, Capt,
* * * * * * * Brigade Major.

BOLARAM,
*May 7th* 1840. —*Ibid.*

## THE CHITTOOR FRACAS.

The following communication from a Resident at Chittoor throws daylight on the late occurrence there, and affords additional proofs of the necessity for reform amongst the Dawk Subordinates, if they can be influenced in the manner represented, and our letter is from an undeniable source:—

"The Hindoos of Chittoor solicited the Collectors permission, through the usual channel, one of the Head Native Tahsildars or Amildars, of the Zillah Court, to celebrate a feast, the Collector of course granted permission provided it was "*Maumool*" the Hindoos of Chittoor then made great preparations for the celebration of the forthcoming feast, they had triumphal arches made ready up and down the Bazaar, one also was very near or opposite the entrance to a Musjid. In the mean time the Mahomedans of Chittoor found out, that the Hindoos were about to drag a Car or platform through the streets, which was not according to "*Maumool*" nor had it ever been attempted since 1822, when a riot took place which was only suppressed by the Military. The Mahomedans went to the Tahsildar to represent that the feast with the dragging of the Car was not Maumool they were dismissed with the information that the Collector (who was then absent in the district at Palmanair) had given permission, upon this the Mahomedans addressed an Urzee to the Tahsildar. requesting that he would forward it to the Collector, this was refused, the Mahomedans then took the Urzee to the Post Office, tendered the Postage, the Post Office writer refused to receive it, they then employed an East Indian to take it to the Post Office.

The Post Office writer recognising the Urzee refused again to receive it although the Postage was tendered; the Assistant Collector was also absent in the district at this time, and the Mahomedans despairing of any other means of giving information to the Collector who through the influence of the Hindoos in his office, had unwittingly given permission, (as it appeared) for a feast, contrary to Maumool, as a last resource waited on the Officer Commanding the troops in the Fort, who appears to have been wide awake for some days previously on the subject, and prepared to hear of a collision between the followers of the two creeds, he of course forwarded the Urzee without delay to Palmanair, on Friday the 25th of April, the messenger returned on the following Sunday morning. The next Tuesday was the day appointed for the Procession, the Mahomedans were in despair, and became determined to stop it. On the Monday the Assistant Collector returned, the Mahomedans attempted to see him but were prevented by the Catcherry Peons, they again waited on the officer in the Fort, stating the above circumstance and requesting that he would give information, or forward an Urzee that they had then with them to the assistant Collector, this he refused I believe as the Commanding officer felt convinced that the letter and Urzee he had previously forwarded, would not go unheeded. On Monday evening a procession of music passed down the Bazaar, on arriving at the triumphal Arch near the Musjid, a rioting began. The Assistant Collector went down immediately to the place, when there a communication, from the Collector; just arrived was handed him, upon reading it he immediately put a stop to the feast, the Hindoos were indeed disappointed and have threatened the Collector and Head Assistant with a prosecution in a Civil Court, laying heavy damages. The Bazaar was closed for about twety-four hours. It is said an investigation is going on; what the investigation is it is difficult to surmise, in the above circumstances the guilty persons are clearly perceptible so in all probability it is to find out at whose instigation the Bazaar was closed, Mr. Editor can it be possible that any *two* Native subordinates under whose more immediate inspection the Bazaar is, can it be possible, that they were the means of having the Bazar closed!!! The investigation has been so long pending I am afraid it is wished to hush the whole business up."

PALMANAIR, 15*th May* 1840.—*Ibid.*

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

We are sorry to learn that the *Nasruth Shah* which sailed from Calcutta for Singapore about a month since with a portion of the Volunteer Regiment for the China expedition experienced the fury of the hurricane on the 28th ultimo off the Andamans, wherein she lost her Masts, Sails, Boats &c. and has been forced to put back to Calcutta under jury Masts. We observe that three gentlemen, past Surgeons, though not in the Company's Service, have been appointed by the Bengal Government to the Medical charge of the War Steamers proceeding to China. H. M. Ship *Conway* has proceeded to Sea with the *Hebe*, Tender, under tug of the *Ganges* Steamer. The *Dido*, a new Steamer was launched at Howrah on the 4th Instant. The consequences of the late gale are very disastrous. Four vessels went on shore at and near Kedgeree and several others have returned from Sea Leaky and dismasted.—*Ibid.*

## NAVAL FORCE FOR CHINA.

The following, says the *Naval and Military Gazette*, is the Force destined against China, which will be assembled in the beginning of next month, when the season is sufficiently advanced to allow of active measures:—

"*Blenheim*, 74, sailed direct for China from Portsmouth, 17th Feb,; *Melville*, 74, from the Cape; *Wellesly*, 74, from the Indian station; *Blonde*, 46. direct from Plymouth, 17th Feb.; *Druid*, 48, from the Cape *via* Sydney, 5th Nov.; *Pylades*, 18, direct from Plymouth, 23d Feb.; *Nimrod*, 20, from Plymouth, 24th Feb.; (with duplicate instructions for Adm. Elliot); *Modeste*, 18, from the Cape, 5th Nov.; *Wanderer*, 18, sailed for the Cape,

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

12th Feb., from Plymouth, with orders to Adm. Elliot to proceed and take the command in China, Several vessels from the East India Station, from 18 to 28 guns each, and part of the Indian navy; two vessels from the Cape station, 18 guns each; two from the S. American station, 18 and 28 guns each; two from the N. S. Wales station, 18 and 28 guns each; two large armed steamers, supposed to be the *Sesostris* and *Queen*, now on their passage out."—*Ibid.*

## THE BANK.

We refer to another column for a report of the proceedings of Monday's Meeting on the question of an extension of the BANK. It went off as satisfactorily as could be desired, and we heartily congratulate the public upon this beneficial project being now fairly launched into existence. Already has it emancipated itself from all need of a tender and fostering care, and the infant project shoots up with magical celerity into all the strength of a matured age. Up to yesterday—that is in *only two* days—the number of shares subscribed for has been 952, that is in amount 9,52,000 Rupees. We were sanguine, but did not anticipate an opening of so cheering a description as this:—may its demonstration prove an earnest of the general feeling, and but a brief while can then be left to elapse ere the object that is held in view shall be fully realized.—*Spectator, May* 20.

## EXPEDITION TO CHINA.

The reports have proved correct that the Sepoys of this Army are to bear a share in the expedition to China. On Monday a circular from the Marine Board warned Agents and Commanders of vessels that transports would be required to convey a Regiment of Native Infantry to Singapore, and the invitation for Tenders was to appear in last evening's *Gazette*. The 37th Regiment N. I. is the fortunate Regiment upon which the appointment for the service has fallen, and they have already received their orders to be in readiness.

It is most remarkable that no political Commissioner has yet, so far as can be gathered from our home intelligence, been nominated to this vitally important expedition. Surely it never can be contemplated to leave its direction to one so deficient in qualifications for the critical duty as Captain ELLIOT?—*Spectator, May* 20.

We see by the *Gazette* that the 37th is ordered to Singapore "to be there stationed." Is the 8th Regt, then to be sent on?

There is no Ship available now as a transport for this Corps across the bay, nor is there any great likelihood of one offering. This we are told is a fruit of the delay in communicating with the absent Government, as ships were available at the time of the order from Bengal reaching Madras.—*Ibid.*

## SIR HUGH GOUGH.

We learn from Vellore that Sir HUGH GOUGH has visited that place in his present tour of inspection: much excitement appears to have been occasioned by the event, which formed an agreeable relief to the usual quiet and monotony which prevail at this station. Every preparation was made we understand to receive the gallant Commander in Chief with becoming respect at Vellore, which he took on his way to Bangalore after leaving Arnee and Arcot, which stations he had previously inspected. He reached Bangalore on the 16th, and was preceded in his arrival there a day by the Adjutant General.—*Ibid.*

## CEYLON.

SHIPPING.—The Schooner *Poothezael Gunny*, sailed from Colombo for Tutucoreen on the 9th, and the same day, the Schooner *Fancy*, for Jaffna and Trincomalie—Passengers by the latter, P. A. Dyke Esq., Mrs. F. A. Dewith, Master and 2 Misses De Silva.—On the 8th from Galle, the Brigs *Laurel Amelya*, for Madras, *Fattah Rusul*, for Moulmain, *Joy Kissoree* and *Juggutmallah*, for Chattigong.—On the 9th, the *Paragon*, left the Road-stead, Colombo, in prosecution of her voyage to England—Passengers, Capt. Chute 70th Regt. and A. Hay Esq.

H. M. B. *Childers*, from Bombay 25th April, arrived at Trincomalie on the 5th inst.—She was to have sailed yesterday for Singapore, according to advices from Trincomalie.

The *Clifton* with the Depôt Companies of the 18th Royal Irish on board left Bombay on the 24th ult.—*Herald, May* 12.

From a recently received number of the *South Australian Register* we present our readers with a most interesting account of an expedition undertaken, by His Excellency the Governor of South Australia—perhaps the most indefatigable and public spirited Officer in any of our Colonies—and a party consisting of three other gentlemen, for the purpose of examining the hitherto almost totally unexplored regions on the banks of the river Murray. The preparations of these enterprising travellers consisted merely of a weeks provisions and two barrels of water. Owing to the effects of a mirage the party had—on the day after their route for a forest of lofty trees. They here rested, owing to the excessive heat, at 4 o'clock P. M, and kindling a fire, prepared their bivouac for the night. Twelve miles due W. was Mount Bryan, the place of encampment, —the supply of water was nearly exhausted; and no promise of any in the vicinity. Notwithstanding this distressing deprivation they bravely toiled on next day under a burning sun, horses and men alike suffering all the fearful honors of thirst without the slightest *immediate* prospect of relief. Stid the persevering little band undauntedly pursued their toilsome journey headed by Colonel Gawler, whose temporary illness would not even suffer him to manifest any taken of yielding. At ½ past 9 A. M. next morning the thermometer stood at 92deg. Fahrenheit! Two of the horses were nearly overcome, and one had to be dragged on by a cart horse, and they were afterwards compelled to abandon it on the plain. Two of the gentlemen, Captain Strut and Mr. Inman, suffered dreadfully—the latter was forced to lie upon his horse. But the fires, kindled in the distance as signals, still lured them on, until at length they were compelled to bleed one of their steeds *and partake of his blood!* The effect of this unwonted beverage manifested themselves differently in two individuals of the party. Mr. Inman who had drunk about a quart was plunged almost instantaneously into a profound sleep. Capt. Strut was seized with violent sickness owing to his having taken too great a quantity. At length after a forced march made with pain and difficulty about 2 o'clock the following morning they discovered the tents 100 yards below them about dawn of day.

The horses blood seems to have had a narcotic effect upon the whole of the party, as it was with great difficulty they could be roused about midnight to re commence their march for the Camp. When they first arrived the Governor had not joined them, but just as they were expressing their alarm he made his appearance toil-worn and seriously indisposed. During their afflicting journey they were at times dreadfully tauntalized by the frequent appearance of deep channels which only marked the spot where water was the grand *desideratum*—but it had been long dried up by the intense heat on the sun. In the bed of one of these water courses several fine pine trees were growing but although their verdant foliage would have been at any other time pleasing to gaze upon they were regarded by our panting travellers *here* as only frightful evidences of the total absence of the first essential of life water! On the following day a young intelligent and high spirited member of their party named Craig being directed to proceed in a S. S. W. direction set off in apparently high health and spirits, but alas! he never was seen more! Traces of him were found at different intervals, but although every possible search was made after him all was fruitless. It was conjectured he had been lost among the dense forests of pine trees, and the party ultimately after having "hoped against hope" were compelled to return home without him. Eight days had been consumed in a vain search. His melancholy fate excited the sincere regret of all who had known his many amiable and excellent qualities.—*Ibid.*

## European Intelligence.

### A TORY COMPLIMENT TO PRINCE ALBERT.

The Dublin Corporation has conferred its freedom upon the Prince. The same Corporation, it will be recollected, bestowed the same distinction upon Mr. Bradshaw immediately after his Canterbury speech, and to mark their approbation of its language and spirit. It must be gratifying to the Queen's husband to be thus placed in the same category of dignity with one of her most ribaldrous assailants. As long, however, as such abominations as the Dublin Corporation exist, they will possess the power of thus insulting men of the loftiest rank in the State, by enrolling their names beside those of persons in every way worthy of their greasy compliments. One good effect of the fast approaching dissolution of the body in question is, that high station and worth will no more be outraged by being compelled to wear those marks of infamy, called its honours. There is one sense, and one only, in which all men of sense and virtue desire to be *free* of (or rather *from*) the Dublin Corporation. The *Dublin Evening Post* the grant of their freedom to Prince Albert "their last kick." We wish they had kicked their last before inflicting this worse insult than a kick upon a personage so exalted, and so utterly undeserving of the ignominy he is visited with.

The Bill demolishing all these intolerable nuisances, the existing Irish Corporations, has passed the House of Commons, and the general opinion is that even the Lords, with all their attachments to institutions in which all their own constitutional vices are displayed in miniature, will give the measure no further obstruction. In the last discussion on the provisions of the Bill in committee, Mr. Devonshier Jackson made an exhibition of character not to be passed unnoted. He moved the insertion of a clause.

"To enable all persons entitled to vote as freemen or burgesses in the election of members to serve in Parliament for any borough, to vote likewise in the election of the town Councillors and Aldermen of such boroughs, to be elected under the provisions of this bill!"

The character of the class of persons which a provision like this would incorporate with the new municipal constituencies will best be learned by the language applied to them by the Tory Member for the country of Cavan, who had the decorum to protest against Mr. Jackson's proposition:—

"Mr. J. Young could not see how it would be just to admit *a rabble* of 700 or 800 men to vote along with the rate payers. The parties who paid the rates were those who should alone exercise the municipal right, and therefore, although he had assented to all the other propositions of his honourable and learned friend, he could not support him in his present motion."

This "*rabble* of 700 or 800 men" is Mr. Young's definition of the freemen of Dublin, with whom the Member for Bandon had just moved the House to pollute the fresh constituencies to be created by the Bill.

The proverb says that "when rogues fall out, honest men come by their own;" it now appears that when Tories fall out, rogues come by their own. The Tory freemen or rogues of Dublin have their proper place in the social and moral scale at length assigned them by a Tory, nay, by an Orange judgement.

To fix their character still more perfectly, we should combine Mr. Young's description with Mr. Jackson's. Mr. Young styles them "*arabble*;" Mr. Jackson assures the House they are an exclusively *Protestant* body. We thus see that there is such a thing, not only in *posse*, but in *esse*, as a Protestant rabble; and we have this upon the authority of two Tories of some consideration.

No body said a word for the Dublin freemen; nobody rose to vindicate them from Mr. Young's imputation. Indeed, when the Lord Morpeth alluded to the late proceedings of the Corporation, which he temperately spoke of as "vulgar squabbles," Sir Robert Inglis was generous enough to mutter a word in their behalf. The members for the University of Dublin must surely know more about the freemen of that city than the Member for the University of Oxford; yet neither Mr. Shaw nor Mr. Lefroy opened his lips.

But to return to the figure made by Mr. Jackson, it was well observed by Mr. M. J. O'Connell—

"*That this clause had not been proposed with a view to carrying it into effect.* The learned serjeant could not carry it into effect; but though he acted according to the letter of the arrangement which had been made, he seemed disposed to violate its spirit. He, however (Mr. M. J. O'Connell), was rejoiced to see that *the hon. learned serjeant had by his conduct driven away the leaders by his party in that house.* It would be much better to oppose the measure openly and honestly than, professing to support the principle of it, to attempt to introduce clauses calculated to defeat its main ojects."

Mr. Serjeant Jackson is playing the part of Mr. Serjeant Estherside. He wishes to keep well with Sir Robert Peel in England and with the "rabble" in Ireland. The former is desirable for his professional interests, the latter for his political. By the former he hopes to be made a Judge, or an Attorney-General; by the latter he proposes to be returned again for Bandon. There may be two faces under a cowl as well as under a hood. One of Mr. Jackson's faces courts the Tory leaders, and accordingly he concurred in their resolution to oppose the Irish Municipal Bill no further; the other ogles the "vagabonds" and "rabble" of the Orange borough which returned him to Parliament, and to win their sweet voices he made the motion we speak of, which, if successful, would have defeated the Bill, but while he made with no view or wish to carry it, but with a perfect foreknowledge that it would be scouted with ridicule, and that it well deserved it.—*Examiner.*

## SPIN.

The capture of Segura, an enterprise in which Van Halen and the Spanish army of Arragon failed last year, opens the campaign well for Espartero. As the Carlists offered no serious opposition, it is evident that they are depending more upon delay and the chapter of accidents to save them, than upon any confidence in their own present force and means of resistance. The first sittings of the Cortes were attended with some noise in the gallery, and a considerable crowd outside of the doors. The noise was produced by the scandalous conduct of the Moderado party, in voting all the elections valid. In a general election at such a moment in Spain, it was utterly impossible that there must not have been some irregularity. The Liberals say that there is scarcely a single election valid. The Moderados and the Government, however, would allow none, not one, to be questioned or eliminated, and voted all returned to be duly returned Deeming, very naturally, that such conduct would create a tumult, they brought down dragoons to the Cortes, killed a National Guard, trod down some others, and proclaimed martial law. The Cortes have suspended their sittings, and the only opposition shown is by the Municipal body and the National Guard; the former of whom continues to assemble, in despite of Ministerial injunctions to the contrary, whilst the National Guard, headed by Quiraga, refuses to obey other than their own officers. This state of things is menaeing. Either martial law must be made permanent, in order to enable the present ministers and their satellites to tyrannize, or a revolutiwill t

## THAMES TUNNEL.

On *March* 3rd the annual meeting of the proprietors of shares in this enterprise was held at the London Tavern, for the purpose of receiving a report from the directors, relative to the progress of the works and other matters; Mr. B. Hawes in the chair. It appears, from the report which was read by the secretary, that the total progress during the year has been 245 feet, and the work is now within 60 feet of the wharf wall of Wapping. Negotiations have been begun for the purchase of the property on the Wapping side, in order to commence the footway descent, when it is proposed to open and appropriate one archway of the tunnel for foot passengers, retaining the remaining one for the purpose of carrying on the works until their final completion. This footway descent will be placed about 50 feet nearer the wharf than it was originally proposed; by which arrangement this distance of tunneling will be saved, as well as the earlier opening of the tunnel obtained. During the last year 31,009 persons have paid for admission, while, in 1838, the number was 23,000, showing an increase of 35 per cent. A vote of thanks was then proposed to the chairman and directors, which was most cordially agreed to. The chairman returned thanks, and expressed a hope, that, before the next annual meeting, the proprietors, with the directors, would have a walk through the tunnel.

## "WHAT'S IN A NAME?"

The name of our gracious Queen's illustrious consort is "a tower of strength" to the host of enterprising traders who never omit to avail themselves of passing circumstances as a means of puffing off their respective commodities. Every thing is now Albertised, from a line-of-battle-ship to a washing tub. No one ever heard, that the young prince was at all addicted to dram drinking; and yet, notwithstanding, the proprietor of a gin-palace in the Newcut, Lambeth, advertises "Prince Albert's cream of the valley only 4d. a quartern." At another of those Bacchanallan temples, in Shoreditch, there is the following notification; "Albert cordial 2d. a glass." An ingenious ironious ironmonger, locating in the vicinity of the new place, Pimlico, has recently invented a newfangled gridiron which he denominates the "Albert gridiron." And a dog-fancying penny pieman in the same neighborhood treats his customers to "Albert pieces," at a cheap rate. A knight of the bodkin and shears, residing near the Edgeware-road, exhibits a placard in his shop-window to the following effect, "Trowsers cut in the Halburt style, thurty shillins a pare two apprentices wanted.—N. B. Loggins to lett." A loyal tobacconist, near Battle-bridge, presumes upon the princes attachment to odoriferous weed, inasmuch as he dispenses "Albert cheroots, also a snuff, which he is pleased to term "Prince Albert's mixture." This loyal spirit prevails as strongly on the river as on shore, there being already a vast number of coal and dung barges dignified with the title of "Prince Albert." And, it is said, that two steamboats are now building to run to Gravesend this next summer, which are to be called Victoria and Albert.

## THE OCCUPATION OF ALGIERS.

The question of the occupation of Algiers is much canvassed in the Parisian papers, and the diplomatic correspondence prior to the conquest has been reprinted by some Journals, in answer to the Legitimist organs, that the Restoration never contemplated the evacuation of the African territory. The Royalist prints may represent correctly the secret intentions of the Polignac Cabinet, but the despatches of the French Minister to the Duke of Laval, at that time the French Ambassador in London, and his notes to Lord Aberdeen, then our Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Lord Stuart de Rothesay, our Ambassadors in Paris, establish a doubt that the military occupation and colonization of Algiers were never hinted at in the most distant way. Indeed it was distinctly pledged that the advice of foreign Powers should be taken after the expedition had succeeded, and that the honour of France would be satisfied by a pecuniary indemnity. The revolution of July, 1830, has prevented us from knowing whether the elder branch of the Bourbons would have sulfilled its pledges, but we have had positive proof of the dishonesty of the actual dynasty. Louis Philippe, in an interview with Lord Stuart de Rothesay, distinctly pledged himself to execute the foreign treaties and obligations of France, and engaged himself also for the evacuation of Algiers. Unfortunately this declaration was a verbal one, and the Whigs coming into power, no further steps were taken to induce Louis Philippe to keep faith with this country. The *Constitutionnel* states that no Power had the right to interfere, as the honor of the permanent conquest of Algiers belonged to the July revolution which overthrew the throne of Charles X. and cancelled its engagements, forgetting that Louis Philippe, had purchased his recognization by England at the price of fulfilling them.

The *Commerce* calls upon the Cabinet to declare whether it has acknowledged or denied the right of claims on the part of England for the execution of Prince Polignac's pledges.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

Accounts direct from Sydney to the 15th of October have reached England. The colony had been blessed with copious falls of rain. A writer from Argyle, in the *Sydney Gazette*, describes the cheering effects of the seasonable weather—

"The appearance of the country is now really beautiful, the lands being covered with verdure. The corps appear extremely healthy and vigorous. Vegetation is progressing with astounding rapidity. Peas, beans, onions, etc. have grown to a surprising height since the last rain. It is expected there be an abundant harvest and a great produce from the hay-fields of this year."

Another letter, from Murry, says—

"Providence has kindly poured out its blessing on this country in the share of rain, which fell heavily during all this month, with the exception of a few days. It would be superfluous to particularize any one part of this extensive country as to its present appearance; let it suffice to say, that during my abode here for the last five years I have not seen it look so well; the pasture lands covered with short but excellent grass; the growing corps of grain luxuriant, and particularly the barley, which is of an unusual height; the horned cattle, horses, and sheep, improving wonderfully, their rough hairy covering assuming a glossy appearance, the certain prognostic that they are becoming sleek and fat; the creeks are filled with water for all purpoes, including sheep-washing." etc. etc.

## THE COLONY OF NEW ZEALAND.

Colonel Wakefield has addressed a letter to the directors of the New Zealand Company, dated Queen Charlotte's Sound, Cook's Straits Dec. 1st, informing them of the safe arrival of the *Tory*, and congratulating them on the realization of their hopes, that the *Tory* would reach New Zealand within 100 days The contents of the letter of the Colonel is full of interest, representing the prospects of founding an extensive British colony in those islands, for thousands of centuries covered with the worst species of barbarism, as most cheering and certain.

## LETTER FROM SHERIFF EVANS TO SHERIFF WHEELTON.

Whilst thou, my friend, from odious thrall releas'd,
Haply now sitt'st at some high civic feast,
Tast'st the rich turtle, bid'st the champagne flow,
And all those joys thou didst a time forego,
Renewest now with more than pristine zeal,
Still, still, take I my solitary meal;
Still in my dungeon, O inhuman laws!
Languish a martyr in our patriot cause.

Thrice happy mortal, fav'ring fortune smil'd,
When thou wast born a fat and chu by child,
To others talents, riches, rank; to thee
She gave a short, round neck, and thou art free.

Proudly the royal swan on Thames doth ride,
Stemming with arches neck the silver tide;
With awkward gait, with fat and pursy mien,
Waddles the goose upon the village green;
But who, with aught of reason b'est, would choose
The tough old swan before the tender goose?
And I my throat's long grace would pleas'd resign
For one so serviceably short as thine.

Soon rudely torn from children, friends, and wife,
Why seek I to prolong a wretched life?
E'en scarce the pride of dress is left behind,
That dearest solace to a shrieval mind.
No more throng anxious strangers to admire
The gorgeous splendour of our state attire,
In vain my wardrobe's treasures I display,
In vain I'm deck'd majestically gay;
Sword, bags, and ruffles, all on which we doat,
Th' embroider'd breeches and the costly coat.
Ah me! how vain; no eye does now behold
Its glitt'ring glory and its blaze of gold.

Now sinks red Sol into the western main,
And twilight's sober tints steal o'er the plain.
Hesper, thou bringest all things good and dear,
Home to the peasant, rest unto the steer;
Thou brings't the child to climb his mother's knee—
Hesper, thou bringest dinner unto me.
I smell the sav'ry steak, it comes in hot;
Foams the brown porter in its pewter pot,
Absorb'd, engross'd, I cease my wrongs to weep,
But eat and drink, and eat and drink, and sleep.

And now the midnight chime me warns to bed.
New horrors round me rise, new cause of dread;
How in so small a room may I repose?
How without curtains may my eyelids close?
How shall these British limbs refreshment find
In a French bedstead "cabin'd, cribb'd, confind?"*

D. T.

* Alluding to the affecting mention in the *Times* of the Sheriff's small bedchamber, with a French bed, without curtains,

BOMBAY.—*Printed and Pubished for the* PROPRIETORS *at the* GAZETTE OFFICE, *by* NOWROJEE HORMUZJEE. *No.* 1. *Nisbet Lane. Fort. where all communications, addressed to the* EDITOR, *will be received.*